

BENJAMIN S. JONES, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVERYHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. 16,---NO. 15. SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. WHOLE NO. 789.

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tion when you advise the incoming Administration to adopt the policy and follow the example of the former Whig party; but I cannot forget the fact that you have assisted to inaugurate two Whig Administrations, you being a member of the Cabinet in each instance; that these Cabinets dissolved and the party voluntarily disbanded before the close of the first session of Congress that assembled under them. I cannot suppose these signal failures will very strongly commend your policy, to Mr. Lincoln, or to any Republican. Indeed, every intelligent man must be aware, that subservience to the slave power which you recommend, has destroyed all former factions; while mainly resistance to that power and steady adherence to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution, has given to the Republicans influence, and control of the National Government. If we fail to profit by example, if we disregard the lessons of history, if we remain stupid in spite of experience, our Republic organization must also fail at no distant day.

But, sir, I desire to correct you in regard to historical fact. You say "the Republican party arose out of the repeal of the Missouri compromise." If this assertion pass into history as true, it will place on Mr. Douglas, responsibilities which you ought to share with him. The repeal of the Missouri compromise was but an incident in the progress of the slave power, which by a series of desperate acts extending through many years gave rise to the Republican party, and doomed the other parties to premature graves. You and I certainly ought to understand the circumstances out of which the Republican party rose.

The winter of 1841, found Mr. Adams and myself struggling in the House of Representatives against gag rules, and in favor of the right of petition and the freedom of debate. We had labored for the election of Mr. Harrison, were zealous Whigs, expecting that the President elect and his Cabinet of which you were one, would bend their influence to maintain the constitutional right of petition and free debate.

After due consultation, I prepared a speech upon the Florida war, by which I intended to expose the despotism of slavery, and of the gag rules. It was delivered on the 9th of February, A. D. 1841, about the time of the President's arrival, as well as yours, in the city of Washington. In that speech I shadowed forth the doctrine that Congress possessed no constitutional power to invade the people of the free States in a war for the recovery of fugitive slaves; that our Federal Government had no authority to maintain or abolish slavery in the States. It excited much indignation with slave-holding members, one of whom publicly insulted me at the time. He was soon appointed to a foreign mission, and at the end of four years returned with a fortune, although he had not even voted for General Harrison; while I, having labored exclusively for that object, received from the Executive unmistakable evidence of his displeasure; and as you intimate what you think Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address will contain, you may perhaps reflect that General Harrison's inaugural as it was originally prepared, contained a paragraph severely condemning those who in Congress were agitating the subject of slavery, and that this offensive paragraph was stricken out at the suggestion of Mr. Clay to whom the address was submitted. I do not know that you were conversant with this fact, though I then supposed you were, and still presume you must have been consulted in regard to it. I repeat upon the authority of one whose name shall be given you if desired.

To Mr. Adams more than any other man, are we indebted for the reiteration of our Republican doctrines, but you and the country are aware that the practical application of those doctrines as the basis of political organization was put forth by the humble individual who now addresses you. It was the surrender of the Whig party to the slave power during the 27th Congress, and the efforts of a Whig President to involve our nation in the crime and disgrace of supporting an execrable commerce in human flesh, that induced me to present to the consideration of the House of Representatives, a series of resolutions denying the authority of the Federal Government to involve our nation in a war to support the most-wicked slave trade. These resolutions embodied the essential doctrines on which the Republican party is now based. For thus expressing my own convictions, for this assertion of the rights of the free States, I was arraigned, censured and driven from my seat in the House of Representatives by a vote of 125 to 69, that body having a Whig majority of twenty members—and seeing under an administration which you had assisted to inaugurate, and which you now hold up as an example worthy to be followed by Republicans. I believe the country will award to both you and myself the merit or demerit of adhering to our doctrines, and policy I continue to maintain the duty and policy of separating the Federal Government from the support of slavery, and leaving that institution entirely with the several States. On this point I stood entirely alone in that body for some years—Mr. Adams refusing to admit that the Federal Government might not under some circumstances abolish slavery in the States.

When you were again selected as a Cabinet officer for the purpose of inaugurating a second and last Whig Administration, you found me still in the House of Representatives, associated with seven as good and true men as ever served the cause of freedom. We were united upon the doctrine which now constitute the basis of the Republican party. You continued to maintain the Whig policy under which that party disbanded and forever disappeared from the theatre of political power. I and my friends continued to maintain these doctrines, you retired to private life. The advocates of liberty increased in number and influence, until at Philadelphia in 1856, a Convention of as high moral character as any that ever convened in this continent, assembled. I penned the second resolution of that platform, which asserts the rights of all men to life liberty and happiness; that the primal object and ulterior design of our Federal Government was to protect all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction, in the enjoyment of their rights. These fundamental principles were re-asserted by the Chicago Convention. You say such assertion was in bad taste. I deny your criticism. You say these doctrines are true in a vague and general sense. I do not understand vague truths. Our fathers called them "self-evident" which you term mere. You fear to admit, but dare not deny them. This timidity is not consistent with that indolence which prompts you, uninvited, to thrust your opinions upon a party to which you have ever been, and still are opposed.

When you held up to the Republicans, the banner of "disunion," you detract from the dignity of your own manhood; none but cowards, none but servile minions of the slave power will be alarmed at it.

In assaulting the Executive, the Legislature and people of our State, you assume a self-importance,

you evince an arrogance seldom united with great moral worth. You censure Governor Dennison for adhering to a practice that has been followed by Representatives of both slave and free States for more than thirty years; and in a note contained in the pamphlet edition of your speech, you half-apologize, saying the *heresy* had its origin ten years since when you were engaged in official duties, and did not notice it. You next read a lecture to the people of our State for not electing a Judge whose opinions they disliked, while you always approved them; and then condemn the Legislature of our State for not passing a law to protect slavery, by prohibiting the organizing of a military force in Ohio for the purpose of invading other States. No such organization has ever occurred in our State, nor have our people ever invaded any other State. But while our State has been often invaded by armed forces from other States, while innocent men have been barbarously shot down upon our soil, our citizens driven by armed force from their homes, and free men born under our laws, have been kidnapped and carried to slavery; you do not ask protection for them. But the clutches of our State have responded to your attacks in language more emphatic than I can use.

You speak sneeringly of "irrepressible conflict" of men of "extreme opinions" of "abolitionists," of "higher law men." Epithets are not arguments. They are adapted to minds that revolve in a certain sphere of thought; but are seldom uttered by statesmen or philosophers. You, however, are understood as referring to men who are your peers; men whose statesmanship, whose integrity, will not suffer by a comparison with yours; to men who will not shrink from the judgment of the present or of coming generations.

I, sir, believe in that "higher law" of the Creator, which holds the sun in mid-heavens, guides the planets in their courses, gives action to your throbbing heart and heaving lungs, which inspires you with a love of life, a thirst for happiness, a consciousness that liberty is power, impresses you to acquire knowledge, and removes you to another sphere at the close of this life. You sneer at these doctrines, a cold Aethiopian pervades your speech. In it there is no recognition of right, of enduring principle, of God, His attributes, or laws. You evidently hold that human governments possess the same power to legislate for the murder of innocent men and women, which they have to protect human life; the same power to enslave men which they have to protect liberty. Republicans hold with the fathers that governments are instituted to secure the enjoyment of life and liberty. That the murder or enslavement of the humblest of the human family, is not merely unjust, but criminal. That all enactments by Congress, authorizing or proposing to authorize one man to hold another in bondage, to flag him, rob him of his labor, his wife, his children, his intelligence, his manhood, are not only despotic, but barbarous, and in direct violation of that clause in our Federal Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" that is, without a trial before a court of competent jurisdiction, by a jury of his peers.

For the establishment and maintenance of these views I have labored long and steadily. You have labored long and just as steadily to oppose them. We have lived to see an overwhelming expression of the American people in their favor. They have elected a President pledged to their support. Will he redeem that pledge? I believe he will. Time will solve the problem.

Very respectfully,
J. R. GIDDINGS.
JEFFERSON, O., Nov. 7, 1860.

PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, self-evident, mentally, morally and physically, yet they are all equally entitled, under every civilized government, to the full protection of their lives, persons and property, for which protection governments are solely instituted among men, deriving their just powers solely from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while ill is sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the Southern States of this Union, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present system of Federal Government. The history of the present Northern States is a history of repeated injuries, insults and usurpations, all having a direct object in the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the Southern States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

1st. The Northern States of this Union have for many long years warred against our peculiar institution of Slavery, instigated by the dictates of a relentless fanaticism, which declares that institution to be a moral sin, what we hold to be a divine institution, established by God himself in the decrees enunciated to Moses on Mt. Sinai. "Both thy bondmen and bondmaids which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are around about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids; moreover, of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and they shall be your possession; ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever." And we further hold that this divinely established institution was always sanctioned by our Savior and his Apostles.

2d. A large number of the Northern States have nullified the Constitution of the present Union by passing laws to prevent the fulfillment of that Constitution, which declares that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up to their owners; the

principle of which fugitive slave law has the express and sacred sanction of St. Paul the Apostle.

3d. The Northern States of this Union have declared that the people of the Southern States shall not emigrate with their property into the territories, which rightfully belong to them equally with the North; and that the people of the South shall not have their property protected by the federal government, when such protection is (as above declared) the sole end and object of all governments.

4th. Those northern States have, by a relentless and unscrupulous majority, constantly imposed heavy taxes, not simply without, but directly against our representation and our consent in the General Congress, by levying numerous and excessive duties upon goods imported in return for, and purchased by our cotton, rice and tobacco, in order to protect and encourage their own manufactures, and in order to expend vast sums at the North in improving and fortifying their own harbors, towns, and cities, at the evident expense of the products and labor of the South.

5th. The northern States have elected by an overwhelming sectional vote a President and Vice President, both from their own section of the country, in direct opposition to our wishes and our protests, neither of whom have received one single vote from our section, and whose express duty it is, that "there is an irrepressible conflict against slavery, which can never cease until slavery is extinguished."

We have for long years in vain appealed to their sense of justice and common right; we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow and abandon those usurpations which would inevitably interrupt and destroy our connections and our Union. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, of honor, and of conanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, solemnly publish and declare that the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State; and that all political connection between it and the northern States is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as a free and independent State, we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which an independent State may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

From the Erie Free American.
RIGHT OF SECESSION.

If the Cotton States consider the value of the Union deleterious to maintain their right to discontinue it, Nay; we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and that if the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on their doing so in peace. The right to secede may be a revolution, or a crime, but it exists, nevertheless, and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.

But while we thus uphold the practical liberty of not the abstract right of secession, we must insist that the step be taken, if it ever shall be, with the deliberation and gravity befitting so momentous an issue. Let ample time be given for reflection; let the subject be fully canvassed before the people; and let a popular vote be taken in every case before secession is decreed.

From the Telegraph (A. L.) Republican.
ABOLITION BOOKS.

MR. EDITOR: Your readers may remember that some months ago I called their attention to the abolition sentiments contained in a school edition of Cowper's poems—a book which is used in the schools and colleges of the South. I now desire to bring to their notice another and more dangerous book, because it is a religious one, called *Malcolm's Bible Dictionary*. It is used more or less extensively in all of our Sabbath schools, because of its freedom from sectarianism.

On page 246 of this book, after giving an explanation of the word "servant," the author proceeds to say:

"Domestic slavery, as it exists in the United States, is contrary to the entire spirit of the New Testament, and every good citizen should be anxious for its speedy extinction."

That is not only the rankest kind of abolitionism, but, as will be seen by reference to the book, the sentence is entirely gratuitous, as it is not at all necessary to an understanding of the author's explanation of the word "servant."

I offer no comment upon it, but simply call the attention of parents and Sabbath school teachers to it. I would remark, however, that it is the height of inconsistency for us to threaten to dissolve the Union to preserve our institutions when we place in the hands of our children religious books which teach them that the very institution for which we propose to fight is wrong, and contrary to the teachings of the Bible.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 9th, says:

The President can take no notice of them (the Secessionists), unless they attempt to obstruct the federal laws, or attempt to interfere with government property. Should they attempt the latter, the army and the navy would doubtless soon be ordered in that direction. The administration, however, do not anticipate anything of the kind. The South knows her duty too well to interfere with or obstruct the federal laws.

The President is frequently interrogated by people from the North as well as the South, as to what he intends to do. He invariably answers them that he has no authority to prevent a State from seceding, and therefore he can do nothing. In case of nullification, he says, the matter would be difficult. He will meet the emergency whenever it shall rise, promptly, and do his whole duty.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Evening Post has the following piece of "exclusive news."

SECESSION OF CONY ISLAND.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR DAVIS.

It is stated on trustworthy authority, that his excellency, the Governor of Cony Island, has determined to withdraw from the Union, without waiting for any overt act on the part of the incoming administration.

Governor Davis will establish a strictly despotic government. Commerce with the United States will be prohibited under the severest penalties, and trade with Europe and New Jersey will be established.

The tariff on claims will be increased, so that importation will be virtually abolished.

Governor Davis has invited the intervention of the Pope, and His Holiness will, immediately on leaving Rome, proceed with all the papal forces to Cony Island, which he will, in future, make his permanent residence. In consideration of this military aid, foreign liquors will be admitted free of duty.

LATER.—Since writing the above we learn that the standard of rebellion has actually been raised, and that Governor Davis has issued the following PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Long and painful experience has demonstrated that it is impossible for the people of Cony Island to remain in the confederacy of the United States, and at the same time preserve those sacred rights which have been wrested from them by violence and fraud; and whereas, the people of the said United States have recently elected a President in utter disregard of the well-known and oft-avowed sentiments of this island, therefore, I, Gil Davis, the lawful governor and ruler of Cony Island, do hereby issue this proclamation, declaring Cony Island to be henceforth and forever a free, and independent, and sovereign empire.

I further order all bridges connecting these free dominions with the territory of the United States to be cut down and destroyed; and I forbid any of my subjects, under penalty of death, to trade, deal, or barter, with the inhabitants of the United States. And I further declare that all laws and statutes of the United States are null and void in these dominions of free and independent Cony Island.

The sons of Cony Island will stand upon their arms, and vindicate in blood, if they must, their natural and constitutional rights. Let our watchwords be: "No more clam-bakes for the benefit of the insolent foreigners; no promiscuous bathing on the beach in the summer season; the papal alliance and Cony Island forever!"

Given under the hand and seal of

THE GOVERNOR.

P. S. Hereafter the standard of the new empire will consist of two clam-shells, rampant, on a vast expanse of sea-green field.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[The New York "World" thus comments on the result of the late election, as well Congressional as Presidential.]

The aggregate result, as regards the next Congress, is a net loss, although the Republican party needed a net gain to give it a majority of the House. The triumph, therefore, remarkable as it is in some aspects, has important drawbacks. A President of the United States without a majority in Congress finds himself in an unpleasant predicament. He is a President without substantive power. The President wields a great and overshadowing influence only in his capacity as a party chief, not in his capacity as an executive officer; in which latter he is merely the instrument of Congress. It is a recognized principle of party fealty that members of Congress shall not vote against the wishes of an Administration which has the confidence of their own party. When, therefore, the party electing the President has a majority in both Houses, the influence of the Executive patronage enables him to control, in a great measure, the Federal legislation. Mr. Lincoln, with both branches of Congress against him, cannot exert this control. The appointment even of his own Cabinet must be ratified by a hostile Senate, or fall through. All foreign ministers, all judges of courts, all the important postmasters and collectors of ports, must be submitted to the same scrutiny, or they become invalid. Our Southern fellow-citizens, then, who have looked with apprehension and dread to this Republican triumph, should take courage from the fact that they have Mr. Lincoln at the greatest possible disadvantage. Since he is demonstrably impotent to trench upon their rights, they can afford to wait and study his Administration in its developments. They will probably find him a safer man than they fear. But the point we make is, that, whether he be safe or unsafe in his individual tendencies, they can afford to hold on wide and observe him. In a matter so important they ought not to be precipitate, when there is so clearly no necessity for hasty action."

From the Pittsburgh Courier.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The fall term of this popular institution will close on Tuesday, the 27th inst. During the day the usual examinations will take place, and in the evening the young ladies will give a literary entertainment. The last term has been the most successful in the history of the College. Such has been the increasing popularity of the institution that it has become somewhat difficult to accommodate all who attend. Nor is the popularity confined to Pittsburgh. While it has grown rapidly in favor here, its good name has gone abroad. Louisiana, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia and other States have sent their representatives. Among the causes that has contributed to this result are the energy and activity of the President, Rev. I. C. Penning, A. M., who is determined that no similar institution shall excel it in the superior advantages offered; the ability of the Faculty and the healthfulness of Pittsburgh. One point deserves special attention. The school-keepers are men of means, who invest their money, not for personal profit, but to have an institution of the highest grade in our own city. The tuition fees, instead of being appropriated to individual purposes, are used to promote the interests and advancement of its patrons and pupils. There is no temptation, therefore, to take an inferior teacher, simply because she can be had at a lower price, or to employ less than is really necessary. Every department is provided for. It is not an institution for private gain, but pays all its teachers and professors fixed salaries. Owing to this fact, and its large patronage, the Trustees are enabled to employ an unusually large, able and experienced Faculty. Whatever profits may accrue are returned to the patrons in the superior advantages afforded over smaller schools, or those established for private gain only.

A fine Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, collected by a gentleman of experience, has been purchased in Boston. Preliminary steps have also been taken to secure a Graduate's Gallery, in which will be placed the likeness of each class as it graduates; a gallery of fine paintings as models for the pupils in this department; a cabinet, &c. A system of prizes to be distributed at the close of the year, has also been adopted. And, as an additional stimulus, the next session will close with a literary contest, the successful contestant to receive a silver cup.

We are requested to urge those who desire to enter to make early application, and especially those who wish to enter as boarders, as but few more boarders can be accommodated.

FROM GEORGIA.

MILLEDORVILLE, Nov. 18.

To-day the Convention bill passed the Senate unanimously. The election of delegates takes place on the 24 of January, and the Convention meets on Wednesday following.

The preamble of the Convention bill reads as follows:

Whereas: The present crisis in national affairs, in the judgment of the General Assembly, demands resistance; and whereas, it is the privilege of the people to determine the mode and measure and time of such resistance, therefore, the General Assembly enacts that the Governor issue his proclamation ordering the election on the 19th of January.

The 1st, 2d and 5th sections of the bill refer to the time of election, the meeting of the Convention and number of delegates to which each county is entitled.

The 4th section reads, that said Convention, when assembled, may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the people of Georgia as members of the United States, and determine the mode, measure and time of redress.

The 5th section provides for the amounts to pay the delegates, and said Convention shall, by vote, fix the pay of all their officers, and any delegate or delegates they may appoint to any Convention, Congress or Embassy, and provides for all other expenses incurred by the Convention.

The 6th section gives the power to elect their officers, and do all lawful business to carry out the true intention and meaning of this act and purposes of the Convention.

WM. S. BAILEY AND HIS SECRETRIES.—It may be recollected by our readers that we gave a report of the arrest of Wm. S. Bailey, some months ago, on the charge of publishing incendiary doctrine, he having assumed the weekly issue of the Free South newspaper, which was destroyed by a mob some weeks previously. He was examined before J. R. Hallam, Justice of the Peace, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance before the Circuit Court, but Ira Root, Major Helm, Alfred Thornton, and Judge Boyd became his securities, and he was at liberty. Yesterday, however, for reasons which have not been made apparent, those persons formally withdrew their names from Bailey's bond, and he was re-arrested and lodged in jail, where he now lies.—*Civ. Chron.*

Wm. S. Bailey was brought before Judge Boyd on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the next day, and set liberty, Jacob Hawthorn becoming his security.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

ADRIAN, Nov. 18, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR: Perhaps I should feel ashamed as well as mortified at obtaining so few subscribers for the brave little Bugle. But some time, (as it is not so soon,) you must go where I have been and try for yourself. One thing operates unfavorably, and that is, that Salem, Or., is not so well known on the shores of the Mississippi River as New York, nor is the Bugle so well relied as the New York Herald and Tribune. Even Boston, is but little known, and less talked about, though now a village approaching two hundred thousand people, besides the Editor of the Liberator, who seems altogether the best known man of his town and state.

I started on a Doctor of Drugs the other day, and frightened him from his propriety, by unintentionally (as he said) disclosing the secret that we abolitionists are disunionists! Not more frankly did the old philosopher shout Eureka, Eureka, (I have found it, I have found it,) as his great discovery, than did the astounded Doctor! It was a most crowded meeting, not one individual of whom seemed to share in the surprise—so that really, the doctor discovered his own enlightenings, rather than anything else.

You must not suppose however, that because the people do not read our papers, they do not read any newspapers. I have travelled where Roads are scarce, and Bridges more so—but not where newspapers do not penetrate. And almost every little town has its Bookstore too, as well as its Post Office—a wonderful contrast in this respect from what I saw any where on the continent of Europe, after leaving Paris.

But the people do not know the Bugle, and very few read the Liberator. Republicanism is the most conservative kind, is the highest Anti-Slavery virtue, west of Ohio and Michigan, with rare exceptions. Wm. H. Seward, alluding orthographically to Stephen A. Douglas, said, "No man can ever be President, who speaks Negro with two g's." I fear that most blast the hopes of most of his own party in the more Western States. "Nigger" and "Nigger," are the common words, sometimes used by an adjective that makes you fear their fate in the next world is to be even more deplorable than here.

Prejudice against color is nowhere heretofore, deemed a crime or cruelty. The worst feature of the "Dred Scott Decision," is as truly Republican as it is Democratic. Whenever the colored man is denied the right of suffrage, he is virtually told he has "no rights which the white man is bound to respect." In that greatest of governmental rights, are included all the less. "Taxation without representation," is the revolutionary cry in 1776, and why should it not avail the taxed and tax-droven colored man, all over the Western States? And why might he not have his *La Fayette* too, in the struggle as well as the Henrys and Washingtons theirs? A paper advocating immediate emancipation of every slave, and a dissolution of the Union, is that and then "negro equality," in all respects, after that, will find the poorest kind of patronage on these prairies, you may be sure. And even to travel, (at your own expense, and proclaim these doctrines, is a "swearing out" of your own substance" in the most literal manner to be imagined; and if you do not do it literally "with fear and trembling," it must be far more dangerous, as my own experience has more than once proved. PARKER PILLSBURY.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE US AN ACTOR AND PLAYERS."
—GODFRED JOHN BROWN OF NEWARK.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

GIDDINGS TO EWING.

Mr. Giddings some time since addressed a letter to Thomas Corwin, and we this week copy to him from his pen to Thomas Ewing. We fear that blood which eighteen centuries since flowed in veins of the doubting Thomas, has been transmitted to these unimpeachable Thomases of the present day. Mr. G. and other anti-slavery Republicans have labored hard to make Mr. Lincoln "elect," if not his "calling," sure, and we apprehend that some of them are already beginning to fear they will have their labor—and nothing else—for their pains. Breakinridge and Douglas have gone up Salt river, and it would be no marvel if the anti-slavery Republicans should be obliged to follow where they helped send Democracy. It needs but little gift of prophecy to foresee that Lincoln's advisers and recipients of official favors will be taken from the conservative wing of the party, and that the progressive Republicans, having learned to labor, will be stayed to add thereto the other portion of knowledge considered so desirable by the poet, and almost lost to us.

Mr. G.'s letter contains considerable railing, but the less said in connection therewith the better. Mr. Lincoln's pledges, the better it will be for the harmony of the party. In the same number of the *Standard* which contained his letter there is an editorial article upon the policy of the new administration, in which reference is made to the Chicago Platform. The editor says,

"On looking over it we can see no requirements that by its radicalism, can embarrass a new administration. Its literal application is consistent with all the much-talked-of compromises of the Constitution, and consistent also, with many of the existing laws of the country. It pretends the infringement of no man's rights; which is a state on the protection of all rights. It prescribes the action of the Federal Government as to, and treats the sovereignty of the States, who in themselves, as especially sacred."

And that is the substance of Mr. Lincoln's pledges; it contains "no requirement, that by its radicalism, can embarrass a new administration, and assurance is given that it is consistent with all the much-talked-of compromises of the Constitution." There exists some difference of opinion as to what the constitutional compromise really are, but the *Standard* avers that the Chicago platform is consistent with all "the much-talked-of" compromises—or in other words, with those which are claimed as such. The pretence it accords to "all rights," is hardly worth noting, as the next sentence makes the statement that it also recognizes "the sovereignty of the States within themselves," and every one knows that it is such State sovereignty which legitimates the enslavement of four millions of our people.

Mr. Lincoln will unquestionably fulfill his pledges, and just as unquestionably interpret them for himself, and the interpretation will be more in accordance with the views of Messrs. Ewing and Ewing, than with those of Mr. Giddings.

MARYLAND TAKES ONE STEP FORWARD.

"At the election in Maryland the question of electing the free negro population of that state was submitted to the people. The Baltimore *American* thus notices the result: 'In all the counties in Maryland from which we have received returns in which the act for the emancipation of free negroes was submitted to the people, the voters have emphatically and signally demonstrated that unjust and unchristian law. The question has been met and decided without any reference to party politics, and the law is defeated by a vote amounting almost to unanimity. The result is greatly creditable to the counties in which the vote was taken, and honorable to the state at large.'"

So says an exchange. For Maryland to refuse to steel her free negroes and make slaves of them can hardly be called an act which indicates the state "takes one step forward." A man to be very thankful that his neighbor don't steal his horse, though he would not be very likely to be such absence from their step forward. Let the State all the credit she deserves for refusing to steal more negroes, but don't flatter her just with the idea that they are advancing.

THE PROGRESS OF MISSIONARY WORK.

The Albemarle (Va.) Baptist Association at recent meeting, adopted a "Report on the Religious Instruction of Colored People" in which occurs the following passage:

"On comparing the indigent and naked negro that left his torrid home one hundred and fifty years ago, with his descendant in this country who cheerfully labors to furnish the material which clothes himself and half the world, we are struck with the most wonderful intellectual and religious improvement which any race has undergone since the dawn of history. The fair-haired Saxon, though permitted to draw upon the treasures of Greece and Rome, scarcely labored in a thousand years so much civilization as the negro has almost passively secured in less than two hundred. In our sinful world all national advancements have cost tears and blood. The moments of ignorance and superstition have not cost out till they have thrown and torn their happy subjects. Never has a people been raised into so high a civilization by a mild a discipline as that to which the North American slave of the present day is subjected. To reduce the savage to a domestic cost, at first, considerable severity. Within the last thirty years the discipline of the Virginian slave has been less rigid than was that of the apprentice, the pupil, or even the man of the most enlightened nations two centuries ago."

We are told that the ways of the Lord are found out, but now that the Virginia negroes have discovered that one of the ways by which they are provided "for the wonderful intellectual and religious improvement" of the African race, is the most eminent advantage of the slave trade and slavery, we have no reason to doubt that all other good ways will in due time be brought to light.

WHO SENT THE DOLLAR.—The Publishing Agent received a letter last week enclosing \$1 to be applied on account of the Bugle. As the writer neglected to date the letter, and forgot to sign his name, and as the post-mark was unrecognizable except so far as to furnish data to guess from Pennsylvania, we do not know to whom credit is to be placed. Again we ask, who sent the dollar?

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

POSITIVE AND COMPARATIVE.

The mutations of Time with a wonderful transformation, and that which was positively bad, comes to be regarded as comparatively good. But the change of circumstance does not change the inherent moral character of an act, that which is positively and inherently bad, can never be transformed into a positive good. It is, perhaps, a question yet to be decided, whether we should most rejoice over the accomplishment of an act, or a series of acts, which to-day are comparatively good, but a score of years since would have justly been considered as not only positively bad, but comparatively so; or whether we should most mourn over the degeneracy of the present, which has transformed the bad into seeming good. Forty years ago, the adoption of the Missouri Compromise was regarded by the North as involving a betrayal of her interests, an unmanly yielding to the spirit of slavery. To-day, the adoption of such a measure by Congress would be regarded as an anti-slavery triumph. Twenty years ago, abolitionists denounced the old Whig party as an organization false to the principles of humanity, and so pro-slavery that no intelligent anti-slavery man could give it his support; and Henry Clay, the embodiment of the party, the incarnation of its principles, and the eloquent advocate of its measures, was made the target against which was hurled the denunciations of the friends of freedom. To-day, a man is elected to the Presidential chair, who, upon the question of slavery, occupies no higher ground than did the Whigs of 1840, and whose claims to the suffrage of the people, were, in many parts of the country, urged upon the ground that he stood where Henry Clay had stood, and occupied identically the same position as did the Whigs of twenty years since. And yet there are abolitionists who regard his election as a gratifying occurrence, as "the mark of a hopeful epoch in the progress of our cause," and who look upon the Republican party as "a token of a greatly improved public sentiment."

Now it may be that we are altogether wrong in our estimation of the merits of the Republican party, and of the effect of its action upon our community. If we are, we should be glad to be convinced of the fact; and to make the labor of our conversion the more easy, we will state some of the difficulties existing in our mind, which would have to be removed.

1st. We believe that the Chicago platform—so far as slavery is concerned—is not one whit better than the principles held, and policy advocated by the leading Whigs of 1840. When John B. Giddings helped to nominate Van Buren in '48 he explicitly declared that the Buffalo platform was identical with the Henry Clay platform; and every body knows that Free Soilism, in its day, was more radically anti-slavery than is Republicanism now.

2d. We regard Republicanism as having obtained votes in certain cases under false pretences, and in others, by inducing political abolitionists, who, in 1840, unhesitatingly gave their support to James G. Birney, to apostatize from the faith, and vote for a man who believes in the constitutional obligation of slave catching, and who does not stand pledged, and cannot be depended upon to do any single practical anti-slavery work, unless it be to resist the extension of slavery over the territories.

3d. Having the assurance of Lincoln himself, and of his leading friends, that the success of the Republican party will quiet the anti-slavery agitation now existing, and restore the former good feeling between the different sections of our country, and which grew out of the indifference of the North to the question of slavery, we regard this, of itself, as a reason to depreciate Lincoln's success, and to welcome, as a lesser evil, the triumph of Breckinridge, whose election to the Presidency would have intensified, instead of allaying the anti-slavery agitation.

4th. As a member of an Anti-Slavery Society we, in 1840, recorded our vote in condemnation of Henry Clay and the Whig party, and we do not see how we can consistently, in 1860, rejoice in the election of one, who, without the talents of Clay, truly represents him upon the question of slavery as connected with the Federal government.

5th. If community has so retrograded, that what was to be condemned in '40, is to be commended in '60, instead of rejecting at the comparative good accomplished to-day, we are more disposed to lament the positive degeneracy attained; and feel that we must labor even more earnestly to bring the nation up to where it stood when Republicanism was being denounced by Abolitionists, as was its prototype, Whiggery.

HOW CAN TWO WALK TOGETHER EXCEPT THEY BE AGREED?

The North and the South have long persisted in disbelieving both scripture and common sense in relation to this matter, and it is to be hoped that the North, as well as the South, is beginning to see the impossibility of such a result. The constant irritation that must continue to exist because of the friction between the two sections, which no theory of political economy or policy of statesmanship can prevent by lubrication, is coming to be understood, and as a consequence, there comes from the South threats of secession, while the North beholds frequent acts of nullification in her midst.

The recent capture of a fugitive slave woman in Chicago, and her subsequent rescue, is one of a numerous class of items which necessarily irritate both sections. The master had a clear Constitutional right to recapture his fugitive slave, and he did it, backed by Congressional legislation and Judicial decisions. The people of Chicago had as undoubted a Natural right to release that slave, and they did it, backed by the Declaration of Independence, and the unbiased judgment of every human heart. In the arrest of the slave, the South beheld another evidence of broken faith. The next act in the drama was the arrest of one of the citizens of Chicago, including a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Sheriff, charged with resistance to United States laws; and had the resistance been more numerous and acted in a State capacity, it would have been clear a case of Nullification as General Jackson ever set his heel upon.

A MEDIATOR.

Virginia proposes to appear upon the political stage in a new character—as mediator between the North and South. Like some of the empires of the old world in the present complication of European difficulties, so she, in relation to the existing difficulties between North and South, proposes to maintain a position of armed neutrality. A telegraphic dispatch from Richmond states, "She will prepare for the worst, for if the States now threatening to secede shall adopt her programme, and that shall fail to be carried out, by non-compliance on the part of the North, Virginia will unite in the secession movement. She will ask the Southern States to go into a conference with her, and it is understood they will go, provided she lays down beforehand the programme which shall form the basis of action, which shall embrace,

"First, A repeal of the statutes nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law by those States which have passed such statutes, with a guarantee of a faithful enforcement of that law in the future.

"Second, A concession that the Constitution authorizes the carrying of slaves into the common territories, and consequent protection of slave property therein.

"Third, That Congress nor the Executive shall interfere, except for its protection in the latter when necessary."

The Yankees will probably hesitate not to accept the proposed terms, and will guess it will be better to let Virginia and the Union slide this winter, if they want to.

SNAKES.

A few weeks since the papers were publishing an extract from the speech of the President elect, with the caption "Lincoln on Snakes." The South is following his example and in these days is as great on snakes as was Lincoln. One of the prominent features in the South Carolina standard is a snake; and by the following item it is seen that Alabama has also a snake in her flag. It would be no cause of surprise if the North should speedily find she had stirred up a nest of southern rattlesnakes, and it is possible that with being aware of it, she has been like the boy in the song who "went into the meadow for to mow," where unfortunately "a wiper bit him right on the heel," and the consequence was, "no Abraham's bowen he went by post."

But here is the description of THE FLAG OF ALABAMA.—We are glad, says the Montgomery Advertiser, that the "snails and mounds" of Montgomery, enthused with the spirit that actuated the women of '76, are making a splendid flag to be presented to the Southern Rights men of this city. It is the flag of Alabama.

As it has been described to us, the banner is to have a blue ground, and on its face the representation of a Cotton plant. The lower portion of the stalk bears open bolls, the middle half open, and the upper green bolls. Interspersed among the branches of the plant are the Cotton bolls, white and red as in nature. At the foot of the stalk lies a representation of a rattlesnake with head erect and fifteen rattles. The motto is, *Noli me tangere*. On the reverse of the banner is the map of the State, with the word Alabama across it.

All hail to the flag of Alabama!

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLUMN.—We are not personally acquainted with the merits of this institution, but a notice we have copied from the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the Faculty and their management, and of the advantages possessed by the establishment, would indicate that it is a desirable agency in the promotion of the great work of education. We heartily welcome all well directed efforts which have for their object the unfolding and expansion of the human mind, and especially so when applied to a class of society whose claims have been too long neglected.

LETTER FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

The Hartford (Ct.) Courant publishes the following extracts from the letter of a surgeon on board the U. S. Steamer *Mohican*, now cruising off the coast of Africa, to a friend in Hartford.—It seems the officers understand "How not to do it" in their ostensible search of slaves:

August, 1860. "Day after day we are crawling along this hot, sultry coast in pursuit of some imaginary slave—more as a matter of form than anything else, I believe. Our officers do not care much about taking slaves. It is too much trouble, so they leave it to the British, who prosecute the work with enthusiastic ardor. I will give you an instance or two.

Our passage from Princess Island to Congo river—a perfect net of slavery—a small steamer here in sight to leeward. We altered our course so as to pass her. She hailed French and afterwards Spanish colors. She passed near enough for us to throw a stone on board, but we let her go without even hailing her. Shortly after, we met an English Schooner of war, from which we received the pleasing intelligence that our little steamer with the French and Spanish colors, has been captured with 500 negroes on board.

On arriving off the Congo, we learn that the U. S. Steamer *Mytic* has got the American bark *Orion* in custody on suspicion of being a slave. Our officers go on board, but find nothing to condemn her although she is furnished with 500 feet of hand lines, and had a slave deck laid. Yet our officers find nothing to condemn her, and let her go. Two weeks after we learn that one of Her Majesty's steamers had captured said bark with 500 negroes on board. This piece our Commodore not a little, and he proceeds forthwith to sea, desperately resolved on catching a slave. We take a keep along the Congo river, but find nothing, and keep along the coast. We arrive at Kabaenda at twilight; a lookout at the masthead reports a sail close landward. Farthwith we come to anchor, lower a boat and send a crew armed to the teeth, which, after a long pull, overhauls and captures one of our own steamers lying peacefully at anchor.

After this feat, the commodore concluded to start the next morning for sea, post haste, and we did so in company with the Portuguese. About 4 o'clock, the cry from the masthead of "well ho!" answered from the quarter-deck with the usual "Where away?" "The glasses are brought to bear on her and she proves to be a brig. She has also caught sight of us and instantly changes her course. That looks suspicious, and the captain orders the man at the helm to keep her off a couple of points, and the officer on deck to set all sail. The brig also crowds sail, and we are in hot pursuit. Now we seem to gain upon her, now she seems to leave us. There is great excitement among the crew, and all kinds of speculations are made as to the character of the craft. It soon becomes evident that whatever she may be

she will keep clear until nightfall, when it is probable she will escape. At night bells, sure enough, she is out of sight. All eyes aimed by ship and uppers glasses, are strained in vain to get sight of her.

"Lost to sight, to memory dear," or, as Tom Moore says—

"She is gone from our gaze."

Time passed; old Pipes, the boatswain in the topmast to see what can be seen. Several lights are reported, but prove to be deceptive. Near midnight, something comes up on the lee bow.—Old Pipes, after careful inspection, shouts the glad tidings—"It is the brig! Starboard your helm and you will run close on board." By this time we were near the fated craft; the drum beats to quarters, and the Commodore, in the excitement of the moment, orders a gun to bring her to. As we near the object of all this commotion, we find that it is nothing but one of the floating islands so numerous in this vicinity, and conclude not to capture it. After a good laugh all round, I went to bed. Upon waking in the morning, I sarcastically asked a mate if "our brig" was in sight. I was astonished when he replied that she lay safe alongside. I went on deck, and sure enough, there she was, as rakish as any craft you ever saw—and a most romantic set of fellows for a crew. She had been discovered about midnight. It being calm, we lowered a boat and boarded her. The crew when found were gloriously drunk. It appeared that when we fired at the floating island, they supposed we were firing at them, and thinking they had no chance of escape, broke into the spirit room and helped themselves. They acknowledged they were slaves, but were too drunk to make any resistance. They told the Commodore with a grin that he was a little too late; their captain had gone on shore that morning with \$15,000 hard cash to purchase the niggers. We put the crew ashore on the coast and sent the brig home to the States. Would you believe it, they did not condemn her!

"Looking through the port hole as I am writing this, I can see about a thousand unfortunate niggers huddled together on the beach ready to be shipped to Havana. There is a long suspicious looking craft lying close in the shore—she flies the Spanish flag and is seemingly waiting for us to clear out. Our officers profess to be taking notes through the spy-glass, but they only wink at such matters."

August 8.—This morning we took a slave with over 1,000 niggers on board.

From the *Leader*.

AN EXTRADITION CASE IN CANADA.

A fugitive named William James sometime ago escaped from his master in Missouri, and fled to Canada. On his way thither an attempt was made to arrest him, in resisting which, he killed one of his pursuers. He was traced to Canada, and the charge of murder preferred against him. On examination by the Brantford Magistrate, he was thrown into jail, to await the arrival of his accusers from the United States, with a demand for his extradition under the Ashburton Treaty. The citizens of Brantford received this decision with great dissatisfaction. They were aware that under the law of the State from which he escaped, he was answerable to the charge of murder, but held him guiltless under Canadian laws. An application was, therefore, made to the Attorney General for his release, which was refused. Not only that, but he was treated worse than a common prisoner. The *Hamilton Times* says:

By order of the Ruffian Matthews, (Mr. John Macdonald's Brantford entertainer) the poor fellow was at his arrest loaded with iron, and he has now suffered a rigorous incarceration of nearly two months, during which time he has been subjected to such severe discipline, that his health is rapidly breaking up. Since his imprisonment one of his friends of his own color has been permitted to see him, even his minister, the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, was rudely repelled from the goal doors, with the remark that "the Sheriff had given strict orders that no nigger should be permitted to see him." This execrable tyranny is practiced in Canada, in the town of Brantford; a town thickly studied with Christian churches. Are there no Christian men there who will rebuke and check this cowardly persecution of a poor man?

An indignation meeting has been held in Simcoe, and the conduct of the Atty. General severely censured. A writ of *habeas Corpus* will be taken out, and the matter argued before a court of law. The Toronto *Globe* calls for the reasons for Mr. Macdonald's refusal to release the prisoner, and says:

"We must take good care that our fair fame is not marred by pandering in any way to the traffickers in human flesh. We must sit carefully the evidence they bring, and make it abundantly apparent that no human being will be surrendered to their demands, until it has been most fully, clearly and unambiguously proved that he has been guilty of an offence known to our law—bearing nothing whether he has transgressed those of the United States or not."

GOING RIGHT ALONG FOR 1861!

THE GOOD OLD OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.
—DEVOTED TO THE—
Farm, Live Stock, Garden, Orchard,
AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEOPLE.

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A club of ten copies at \$5, and a copy extra to the getter-up of every club of ten. Vol. XVI for 1861, begins with the first of January. Specimens and prospectuses sent free.

S. D. HARRIS, Editor,
Columbus, Ohio.

FIELD NOTES.

A Current Chronicle of Ohio-Den Affairs. Enlarged by the great success of the Ohio Cultivator, and to meet more fully a demand for intelligence of passing events relating to Rural Affairs, we shall commence on the 1st of January, 1861, and publish a

LARGE FIRST CLASS WEEKLY PAPER.

Devoted to the same scope of Practical Farming Affairs as heretofore given in the Ohio Cultivator, and besides this, give complete MARKET REPORTS, Notices of Sales, Importations, Exchanges, and Statistics of Live Stock, Slaughter and Performances of Horses. Notices of Agricultural Societies, All manner of Field News, Recreations in the Saddle, Shooting, Fishing and many Sports, with a choice and liberal Larder of Family Miscellany.

FIELD NOTES will be a large, double eight page sheet, published every week, jumping alive with rich and funny things which we dare not put in the Ohio Cultivator. A Sample No. will be sent free to the middle of December, and sent free to all applicants who desire to subscribe or use it for getting up clubs.

TERMS.—Single copy, 25 cents; Five copies for \$1.25; Ten copies for \$2.50; and a copy extra to the getter-up of every club of ten. Payment, as usual, in advance.
S. D. HARRIS, Editor,
Columbus, Ohio.

—A Bell-Everett man in Troy, who had just concluded an hour's study of the election returns, in the Nation, State, County, and City, quietly remarked to a friend—"I really expected to go up Salt River this fall, but blame me if I dreamed it was navigable so far up!"

Receipts for the Bugle, from Nov. 7 to Nov. 11.

George P. Clark, Mt. Pleasant,	\$1.50	to \$37
Harrah Brown, Gaynes,	1.50	839
Thomas Brown, Westchester,	6.45	839
Thomas Pennock, Zanesfield,	1.50	834
Pilly Smith, Delant,	1.50	839
Timothy Todd, Honsburg,	1.00	832
Shannon Todd, Springfield,	1.00	839
Henry Montgomery,	75	813
Marshall Morris,	75	813
Eliza Mayon,	75	813
Nathan Taber,	75	813
Robert Johns, West Liberty,	1.50	839
C. Masell,	1.50	839
Wm. Meredith, Akron,	1.50	840
Andrew Barnett, West Greenville,	1.00	823
Benj. Morris, Shenandoah,	1.50	824
Kearns Headley, West Buffalo,	1.50	824
George Christ, Damascusville,	1.50	839
B. R. Tatum,	1.50	839
George Elkh, New Garden,	1.50	839
Alva W. Campbell, Garden Grove,	1.50	840
Sylvester Davis,	1.50	840
J. Blakeley, Tallmadge,	1.50	840
Warren Strickland, Andover,	1.50	840
Simon Huffer, Mt. Union,	1.50	840
Solomon Teagarden, Elva Green,	1.50	840
E. C. Taylor, Bass Creek,	75	814
Misjah Johnson, Short Creek,	1.50	840
John Heberling, Short Creek,	1.50	840
Naylor Webster, Harrisville,	1.50	840
Thomas Hall, Harrisville,	1.50	840
M. B. Hascher, Cadia,	1.50	840
M. McCullough,	1.00	823
James Manly,	50	805
H. B. Foster, Scio,	1.50	840
James Bailey, Smithfield Station,	1.50	852
Wm. Griffith, Salem,	1.50	836
W. Edgar, Athens,	1.50	841

AT TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27th.

THE CONTINENTAL VOCALISTS,

FRANKLIN, SMITH, WATSON, AND LEWIS, in the Continental Costume of 76, will give one of their Vocal and Instrumental Concerts as above.

YOUNG LEWIS

The Celebrated Violinist will introduce some of his beautiful Solos during the evening.

Doors open at 7, Concert commences at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

C. H. CORNWELL, Agent.

November, 1860! November, 1860!

WINTER STOCK!

J. & L. SCHILLING, of Salem, Ohio.

Are now opening their Second Large Stock of Goods for the season, embracing every variety and style of

Winter Dress Goods,

CLOAKS & SHAWLS, HOODS & BONNETS,

Ladies' Furs, in Great Variety.

Ladies' and Misses Hosiery, Dressing,

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS,

And every variety of Notions and Fancy Goods, together with a Full Stock of

Simple and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Cloaks, Hats, and

Quincys, Groceries, Cotton Flax, and

Carpets, Chaises, Cotton Batts, &c.

And in fact everything the wants of winter may demand. Such is our confidence in the above Stock, that we feel satisfied we can suit the wants of customers, either in point of Style, Quality, Quantity or Price.

Thankful for past favors and soliciting an early call, we remain,

Yours, Truly,

J. & L. SCHILLING.

Salem, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROSPECTUS

MAYFLOWER.

A SEMI-MONTHLY QUARTO,

Devoted to Temperance, Chaste Literature, and the

General Interests of Woman.

MISS LIZZIE BUNNELL, Editor and Proprietor,

DR. MARK F. TOWNAL, Richmond, Ind., Associate

Editor.

TERMS.—One copy one year, 50 cents; eleven

copies one year, \$5.00.

The first volume of the *Mayflower*, will commence on the 1st of January, 1861, and it will be the object of the editors to make it a useful and entertaining journal. In this they will be assisted by numerous contributors from all parts of the country, among whom are Mrs. Frances D. Jagg, of whose talents and popularity as a writer, they need say nothing.

All remittances and communications should be addressed to Miss Lizzie Bunnell, Peru, Miami County, Indiana.

VALUABLE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE

Will be held at private sale, that desirable property situated in Knox Township, Columbiana co., Ohio, four and half miles south-east of Alliance, and one-fourth mile South of the Salem and Mt. Union road, formerly the property of Henry Cooper, but since recently owned by Joshua Lee. It is a large nearly new double docked barn with every thing about it in perfect order, wagon house with loft above and corn crib attached. Sheep house, hog house, wood house, spring house, drying house, blacksmith shop and a tenant house and barn. These buildings are all in fine condition, the most of them being newly new, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any in the neighborhood. There is also upon the property an apple orchard of 100 trees bearing fruit of a superior quality. Also a peach orchard of 300 trees just in bearing order, a good stone wall, a never failing stream of water which passes through the barn yard, affording sufficient water for the stock. Besides this running stream, there is two never failing wells at the barn and two at the house, one of which contains soft and the other hard water, the different enduses are so arranged that stock can obtain water at any time. This is a desirable property and worthy of the attention of any one desirous of purchasing; the land being of extra quality and considerably elevated, the buildings occupy a fine position and are a short distance from the public road. The farm would be valuable either for farming or grazing purposes, and would make a splendid country residence. It is consigned to the undersigned, and placed at public worship of various denominations. Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by HENRY STODOL, residing thereon.

WEST AND WILSON, DOUBLE THREE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, PRICE THIRTY DOLLARS. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED FOR SALE AT M. R. ROBINSON'S HAT AND CAP STORE.

VARIETY & NOTIONS.

Having just returned from the East, I take pleasure in announcing to my numerous customers and the public, that I have a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

Please call and see my White and Brown Muslins, Irish Linen, Fine Moline, Delane, Cashmere, Gingham, Calico, White and Colored Flannel, Shawls, Mena, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool and Zephyr Hood, Head Dresses, &c.

FANCY HAIR PINS,

and Shirt Fronts.

Combs and Brushes, Embroidery, Suspender, White, Drib, and Blue Yarn, Silk, Oil

Cloth, Hosiery, Gloves, Toys, Sewing

Birds, and Notions of almost every variety.

I have moved my Notion and Variety Store, opposite the Town Hall, and One door West of Callahan's Shoe Store, where I shall be pleased to wait on all who will give me a call. Thankful for past favors, I still hope for a liberal share of public patronage.

Salem, Nov. 3, 1860.

GEO. W. MANLY,

ARTIST, Schilling's Block, Main street, Salem, Ohio.

The largest and best assortment of Cases to be found in this section of Ohio. Salem, June, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS,

Stock Breeders, Fruit Growers, Bee Keepers, &c.—The Cheapest and Best Rural Weekly Paper in the United States!

THE RURAL AMERICAN, published at Union, N. Y., is now enlarged to eight double quarto pages, embracing Forty long columns of reading matter, and is got up in a style unequalled by any other similar paper.

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This highly popular weekly will commence its sixth volume, January 1st, 1861, and it is decidedly the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and it is believed, the BEST AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY and General Family Newspaper combined, ever published in this country.

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